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20. EUPHONIA HIRUNDINACEA, Bonaparte.

Euphonia hirundinacea, Bonap., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 117.

Turrialba, Costa Rica, March 10, 1864. Mr. J. Carmiol.

21. EUPHONIA GRACILIS, (Cabanis)?

Phonasca gracilis, Cab., Jour. Orn., 1860, p. 333?

Young birds, which seem to be this species. Mr. J. Carmiol.

22. EUPHONIA ANNEÆ, nobis.

About the size of and resembling *E. ruficeps*, D'Orb. et Lafres., but with the under parts of body clear yellow, and the under tail coverts white. Bill moderate, rather wide at base; wing short, with the third quill longest; tail short. Head above to occiput dark yellowish chestnut, other parts of head, including throat, black; body above, wings and tail fine dark violet-purple, (not steel blue, as in *E. ruficeps;*) under parts of body clear yellow; under tail-coverts white. Quills black; inner webs of secondaries and tertiaries with large white spaces; tail feathers black, edged with violet purple, the outer feathers with large white spots in their terminal halves. Bill and feet dark bluish, (in skin.)

Total length about 4½ inches; wing 2½, tail 1¾ inches.

Hab.—Santa Rosa, Costa Rica, March 3, 1865. Mr. J. Carmiol. Specimen in Museum Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Of this interesting species one specimen only is in the collection of Mr. Carmiol, and is fortunately in adult plumage. It is allied to the South American *E. ruficeps*, *xanthogastra* and others, belonging to the subgroup designated *Acroleptes* by Dr. Cabanis. (Jour. Orn., 1861, p. 90.) This bird has the upper parts fine lustrous violet-purple, quite different from the steel blue and violet of *E. ruficeps*, and it differs also in having the under parts clear yellow without orange or darker shade, as in that species. The under tail coverts are white in this species, but yellow in all its allies. Tail slightly emarginate.

This handsome little bird is dedicated to the lady of my friend Daniel Giraud Elliot, Esq., of New York, whose excellent judgment and exquisite taste have most efficiently aided her husband in the production of the most splendid ornithological works ever produced in this country.

New POLYZONIIDÆ, Gervais.

BY HORATIO C. WOOD, JR., M. D.

GLOMERIS BICOLOR.

G. parvus; dorso olivaceo-nigro, linea mediana brunnea (interdum obsoleta) ornata; lateribus dilute brunneis; oculi utrinque 6.

The eyes are arranged in two straight linear series, of six each, on the outer edge of the head. The antennæ are somewhat elongate, filiform, and composed of seven joints. Their last article is very small and inconspicuous, but the penultimate is very large and long.

The first scutum is semilunar and of a brownish tint. The second is not very large, and has the anterior half of its surface chased with numerous parallel transverse lines. Each scutum has a transverse, somewhat semilunar, dark olive blotch, which, from the second to the last, covers the whole of its dorsal surface. The second scutum has a blotch of about the same size as the others, and another very small one in front of this. The last scutum is brownish with a rather indistinct olive blotch on each side.

This species is very interesting from the fact of its being the first Glomeris found in Asia. As it has only 12 eyes, some naturalists would consider it as representing a new genus, and if it is hereafter found that there are other Asiatic species with this peculiarity, I myself would regard it generic. Almost, if not quite, all the European and African species have 10 eyes; but a genus has been described with the name Gervaisia, from the Carpathian mountains, which has but five pairs of eyes. Taking this fact into consideration, I have